

A NEW GENUS OF MIRIDAE (HEM. HET.) FROM JAVA.

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In Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 1913, Suppl., p. 100 — 171, the late Dr. B. POPPIUS has published a list of the Miridae known from Java, with descriptions of several new genera and numerous new species. Only one species, *Laemocoris javanus* BREDD., was overlooked by POPPIUS. Since that time only two more Javanese Miridae, *Hyalopeplus smaragdinus* ROEPKE and *Bromelioniris bicolor* SCHUM., have been described. The number of species of this family hitherto known from Java is 77, apparently only a small part of the number actually living in this island.

Dr. R. MENZEL, zoologist at the Theeproefstation of Buitenzorg, has recently sent me for determination a Mirid from Java that, although coming near to *Eucerocoris* WESTW., must be regarded as generically distinct from it. A satisfactory comparison with *Eucerocoris* is difficult or impossible, as no other generic description of it than the short and inadequate one of WESTWOOD has ever been published, and as it seems rather uncertain whether all the species referred to that genus by later authors really are congeneric with the type and with each other. The rostrum in the typical species is described as extended to the base of the hind coxae, and it is not much shorter in *E. suspectus* DIST. and *E. Thetis* KIRK., whereas it only reaches the fore coxae in *E. braconoides* WALK., *basifer* WALK. and *tumidiceps* HORV. In WESTWOOD's figure of the type the base of the pronotum is represented as rather deeply arcuately sinuate, but it is straight at least in *E. Horvathi* POPP. The habitat of the type *E. nigriceps* WESTW., was unknown, and WESTWOOD conjectured "from its general appearance" that it was from Brazil, but I think there can be little doubt that it is an inhabitant of the Australian region, like the other species referred to the genus.

Arthriticus n. gen.

Body elongate, impunctate. Head seen from above broader than long, broadly rounded before the eyes, seen from before broader than high, seen in profile somewhat longer than high at the base, eyes removed from apex of pronotum, seen from the side subobliquely oval, postocular part shorter than the horizontal diameter of the eyes, narrowed from the eyes to the base, vertex about three times broader than an eye, immarginate behind, somewhat convex but with a transverse oval shallow impression in the middle, frons and clypeus strongly declivous; almost perpendicular, the latter

slightly prominent, separated from the frons by an impression, genae rather low, gula subhorizontal or somewhat oblique, antennae inserted immediately in front of the middle of the eyes a little above the level of the base of the clypeus, much longer than the body, slender and linear, but the first joint notably thicker with the apex somewhat curvedly clavate, second joint much the longest, especially in the male, rostrum scarcely reaching the middle coxae, the three first joints subequal in length, basal joint thicker than the others, about reaching middle of eyes, fourth joint considerably longer than third. Pronotum somewhat broader than long, rather strongly declivous, the collar horizontal, as broad as the clavate apex of the first antennal joint, the impressed line terminating it posteriorly rather feeble, calli transverse, not much elevated, sides of pronotum immarginate, convex, broadly and slightly sinuate, a short longitudinal impression within the narrowly rounded non-prominent humeral angles. Mesoscutum almost entirely covered; scutellum slightly broader than long, laterally convex, obtuse at apex. Elytra longly passing apex of abdomen, embolium linear, very narrow, the narrow cuneus very much longer than broad, very acute at apex, the basal margin oblique, the interior margin broadly sinuate, the cell of the membrane very long, reaching much beyond apex of cuneus and centre of membrane, narrowly rounded at apex, the vein forming its interior margin straight, originating near the inner basal angle of the membrane and lying in the longitudinal axis of the elytron, the vein forming its postero-exterior margin sinuate in the anterior half. Xyphus of prosternum somewhat convex, but narrowly longitudinally impressed in the middle. Orificia small. All coxae short, the intermediate pair rather widely separated, the hind pair still more so, placed near the lateral margins of the metasternum; somewhat more than the apical half of all femora incrassated and curved, the incrassated part constricted a little apical of its middle and at this place not thicker than the basal part of the femora, the space between the stricture and the apex still thicker than the rest of the incrassated part; all tibiae much longer than the femora, a little curved or angular at the base, then gradually narrowed toward apex, but the apex itself again a little thicker; third tarsal joint distinctly widened from base to apex, first joint of hind tarsi a little longer than second.

Differs from *Eucerochoris* WESTW. principally in the structure of the rostrum and legs.

***Arthriticus eugeniae* n. sp.**

Glabrous, shining, sanguineous, head above black, front piceous, cuneus (except base) fuscous, membrane strongly infumated, vagina of female fuscous; antennae fuscous, base of first joint pale yellow; legs black, coxae sanguineous, trochanters and the non-incrassate basal part of femora pale red or yellowish, a pale yellow ring occupying the stricture of the incrassated part of the femora, tibiae gradually becoming lighter toward the apex which is rather broadly pale yellowish. Head about one-third narrower than base of pronotum, first joint of antennae as long as head, pronotum and scutellum taken together, second joint in the male about twice the length of first, in the female somewhat shorter, third about one-fourth shorter than second, fourth shorter than third. Pronotum at apex much narrower than head. Corium and clavus very finely shagreened. Left genital clasper of male rather long, slender, curved. Vagina of female not reaching middle of venter. Length, ♂ 4 mm., incl. tegm. 5,8 mm.; ♀ 5 mm., incl. tegm. 6,8 mm.

Lives on *Eugenia* sp. (fam. Myrtaceae).

This Mirid bears a strong superficial resemblance to the small Indo-malayan Reduviid *Vesbius purpureus* THUNB.

N. B. — In his revision of the Coreidae of the British Museum DISTANT says that the new species described by WALKER from the Malay peninsula and Singapore under the name *Noliphus? ruficollis* is not a Coreid at all, but belongs to the Miridae. Later, in his revision of WALKER's Miridae, he forgot to place the species generically, but judging from the description it seems to belong to some genus allied to *Eucerochoris*. At any rate I think it cannot be an *Arthriticus*, as even WALKER could not have failed to notice the remarkable structure of the femora.
